

# Routes to tour in Germany

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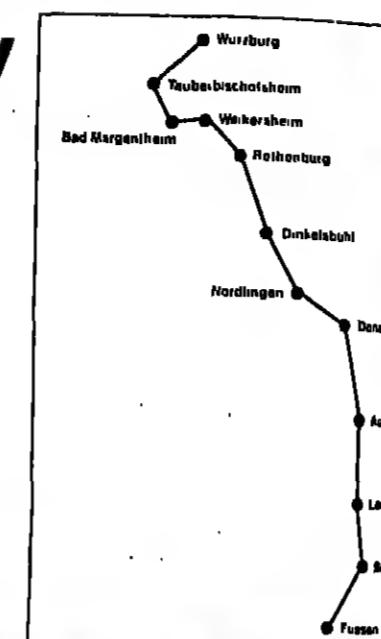
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- 1 The Tauber valley
- 2 Rothenburg ob der Tauber
- 3 Augsburg
- 4 Würzburg

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# The German Tribune

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## Bonn and Washington agreed on SDI

### RHEINISCHER MERKUR

Agreement has clearly been reached in broad outline on SDI and technological cooperation terms with the United States, secretive though Bonn government officials may still be about the entire issue.

They did not originally expect agreement on both issues to be reached at the same time.

SDI is first and foremost a matter of agreement as soon as possible on research collaboration, with the option of military use of research findings.

Technology transfer in more general terms entailed such an abundance of legal and commercial issues that no-one seriously expected agreement to be reached in the foreseeable future.

Surprisingly, this distinction is not strictly accurate. The SDI section of the German-American negotiation package covers in miniature all factors of relevance to technology transfer on a larger scale.

German negotiators in Washington are said to have made such headway that the Chancellor's Office in Bonn has

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The next issue of THE GERMAN TRIBUNE will appear on 13 April 1986

hopes of reaching agreement on the small print of both parts of the package.

It would certainly be most gratifying if agreement were reached on both.

Berlin has proved a further problem, with a Berlin clause no-one had previously mentioned suddenly emerging as a bone of contention.

Berlin has a growing high-tech potential that would clearly come into its own in the context of technology transfer with the United States.

As long as SDI is seen in strictly military terms it is extremely doubtful

whether a bilateral agreement between Bonn and Washington could include the Four-Power city.

International legal issues with regard to the status of Berlin immediately arise, as do the Bonn government's diplomatic reservations.

But it is an exaggeration to say that SDI is strictly and exclusively military in character. SDI research seems sure to result in many technological breakthroughs in the non-military sector.

No-one is going to go out of his way to try and draw a strict dividing-line between the two.

Observers in Bonn strongly suspect that the Berlin issue has been raised as part of a last stand against SDI by Herr Genscher's Foreign Office.

Officials are suddenly insisting on protecting Berlin's industrial interests who must surely realise that clear-cut distinctions could jeopardise the entire SDI agreement.

If this is the case it is most annoying. But, as one Bonn official well acquainted with the subject says with a sigh: "Berlin is a law unto itself."

It will be interesting to see how the Americans reconcile agreement with Bonn on SDI and avoidance of a clash with Four-Power rights in Berlin — always assuming they want to do so.

In reality Berlin does not really boast such an enormous amount of technology relevant to SDI.

Besides, if SDI research is ever to be put to industrial use in the divided city use can always be made of subsidiaries of Berlin firms in the Federal Republic. So the obstacles need not be insuperable.

The Bonn coalition is still pondering



German Defense Minister Wörner, US Defense Secretary Weinberger and Chancellor Kohl at Grafenwöhr, Bavaria

(Photo: dpa)

## A hearing for Afghanistan

Anger and helplessness were the emotions triggered by the two-day hearing of experts on the war in Afghanistan held by the Bundestag foreign affairs committee.

The experts were agreed that genocide was the only word for what was going on in Afghanistan.

It can be proved beyond a shadow of doubt that the war the Soviet Union has waged for over six years in the backward Asian country has cost one million lives.

One and a half million people have been injured. Five and a half million live in appalling conditions in refugee camps in Pakistan and Iran.

The methods used by the Soviet "liberators" in Afghanistan are clearly aimed at bludgeoning entire areas into submission.

The expulsion or annihilation of people who live there is not just a risk that is run; depopulation is a means of gaining power that is put to deliberate use.

In Afghanistan a world power is deploying unhindered its enormous military potential so as to forfeit ideology on a reluctant but basically helpless people, and it is done in full view of world opinion.

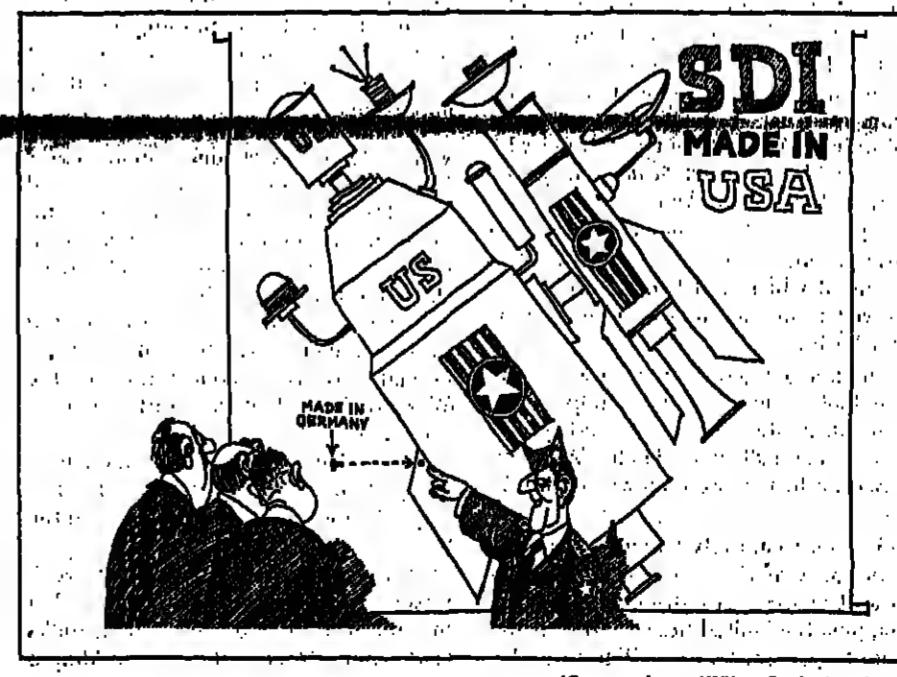
When American public opinion began to realise about 20 years ago how dubious the US commitment in Vietnam was, a widely-based critical movement gained momentum and finally forced the United States to quit Indo-China.

Nothing of this kind can be expected in the Soviet Union. The Communist dictatorship there will nip any such mass movement in the bud.

That is the difference between the superpowers. It is also the difference between the war in Afghanistan and the war in Vietnam.

Dreadful though it may be, the Afghanistan hearing in Bonn can only trigger sympathy and emotion in the West.

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 19 March 1986)



(Cartoon: Leger/Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger)





## ■ HANOVER FAIR

## CeBIT computer and office equipment fair — slow start despite official optimism

This year's Hanover Fair consists of two separate and distinct events: the CeBIT, office equipment and computer fair and the traditional industrial fair.

CeBIT has already been held. The traditional Hanover Fair, concentrating on product groups such as plant construction, mechanical and electrical engineering, is in early April.

Many criticised this decision by the fair's organisers, the Deutsche Messe- und Ausstellung AG, which felt it had no choice but to hold the event on two separate occasions to cater for the huge demand for space by new exhibitors.

But the opening day of CeBIT seemed to confirm the scepticism voiced by critics of the new concept.

Their main complaint is that the Hanover Fair will now lose visitors who come to see products exhibited in both stages.

Microelectronics and the networking of operational subsystems have increased the interdependence of the various products groups.

One major exhibitor said he was going to send half his stand's representatives back home after the first few days of the CeBIT fair if more visitors didn't come.

These are unusual words for a branch which has been enjoying double-digit growth rates for years and seems assured of a golden future...

"The first Hanover CeBIT Fair is a great success," said Lower Saxon Economics Minister Birgit Breuel. "We have many more exhibitors and floor space booked than in previous years."

This good news was announced even before the first visitor had made his way through the entrance gates of the huge exhibition area in Hanover, capital city of the Land of Lower Saxony.

At least Frau Breuel seemed convinced that the idea of splitting the Hanover Fair into two parts was a good one.

The mood of exhibitors at the end of the first day of CeBIT fair, however, was less triumphant.

It was more in keeping with the overcast and grey skies than with the official mood of optimism.

A spokesman for one of the largest European computer manufacturers referred to the response to the fair on the first day as a catastrophe.

In terms of the numbers of business enquiries made at the various stands CeBIT's popularity was almost 50 per cent lower in some cases than last year.

Only a dozen visitors, for example, showed an interest in computer applications in the building industry, as opposed to over one hundred last year.

The spokesman had his own explanation for this disappointing turnout.

In earlier years, he pointed out, cranes and building machinery were on display in the fair's open-air section.

This year, on the other hand, people will have to wait until April to see these exhibits.

The people from the building industry who dropped in to see us last year to find out more about data processing," he said, "are not there this year."

The gloomy mood is particularly apparent in the exhibition halls far away from the traditional CeBIT building.

Referring to the low number of visitors who make their way across to Com-

plex 15, Christian Wedell from the software supplier Microsoft said: "It looks as if the word has not yet got around that stands have been reallocated this time."

Some exhibitors in this section sought some consolation in the hope that it might just be a matter of time before more visitors realised this fact.

Other exhibitors, however, are not so glum: IBM, for example, talked of a reasonable start.

The spokesman for the fair's organisers, Ulrich Koch, emphasised that the first day had "traditionally never been the liveliest."

Even the fair's official newspaper, the *Messe Zeitung*, did not try to hide frustration about the poor start...

In its Thursday edition (one day after the fair began) it tried to see the whole thing in a more humorous vein...

"The start... was not exactly what somebody living on the coast would call stormy." One should add that it wasn't just a slight breeze either...

Hall 1, the traditional centre of events during this computer fair, was as hot, cramped and hectic as in the "old" days.

People milled around when tennis superstar Boris Becker turned up to advertise a pocket dictating machine at the stand of the Philips subsidiary, PKI.

"As I'm pretty lazy when it comes to writing I just dictate my observations on my opponents' strong and weak points into my Memo," said Becker, in undoubtedly lucrative praise of the Philips Pocket-Memo.

The jostling teenagers trying to get just a glimpse of Boris brought business to a standstill in this part of the hall.

The representatives at the nearby exhibition stands had plenty of time to twiddle their thumbs.

The hero of this tennis nation certainly had more appeal than word processing systems.

According to a study conducted by Infratech, only seven per cent of these firms use terminals, six per cent personal computers, four per cent smaller calculators, and only three per cent word processing systems.

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## ■ TOURISM

## Travel trade converges on Berlin

Mannheimer MORGEN

China has been a mystery for centuries, but that is now a thing of the past. We want to show what we have achieved," said Mr Shan of the Chinese tourist board.

He was explaining why China's tourist organisation was taking part for the first time in the International Tourist Exchange in West Berlin.

Previously China has been represented by travel agencies but this year visitors are being attracted by a Chinese pavilion in red Chinese architecture with upturned roof corners and stylised stone lions.

There are photographs and reproductions of the archaeological dig at Sian where the buried army of statuettes 2,300 years old was found.

And there are pictures of cuddly pandas, a wall carpet showing the Great Wall and a model of the White Swan luxury hotel in Canton.

Berlin's Tourist Exchange (ITB) attracted 2,137 exhibitors from 123 organisations in 142 countries and was visited this year by 20,000 specialists in the travel business.

A quarter of the 72,000 square metres of exhibition space was taken up by German participants.

Tourism in West Germany is having a difficult time at present. The number of tourists is only likely to increase in Bavaria.

Baden-Württemberg has recorded an increase in holidaymakers to Lake Constance and the spas in the state, but there have been fewer who have made their way to the Black Forest.

Herr Kühn, head of the state's tourist board, said the Black Forest had been badly hit by the slogan, "The dying forest."

On the other hand the popular TV soap opera, Black Forest Clinic, has been good advertising for the region.

This year Baden-Württemberg is emphasising that it is the Land of the Renaissance and the state is the cradle of the motor car, which celebrates its centenary this year.

Heidelberg University is also celebrating its 600th anniversary.

It is hoped that despite the weak American dollar, the flood of American tourists will not dry up.

Some special trips are pepping up this year's tourist programmes. There is a two-day course in Bad Neuenahr for night owls who want to learn all about roulette, baccarat and blackjack.

A black tie has to be worn for this course and the minimum age is 21.

The Trier weather office is offering short courses in meteorology. And the health resort of Braunfels in Hesse is inviting tourists to a symposium on reforestation and a seminar on recycling to demonstrate just how important environmental protection is.

Analysts are paying more and more attention to tourists and tourism. Their examinations of trends show that holidays for health are coming more and more to the fore.

Official figures reveal that 84.5 per cent of the country's 48.3 million citizens

are over 14 regard their health as "very important."

There is, however, considerable difference of opinion as to what constitutes a health holiday.

Some say it means getting out into the country in the fresh air. Others regard sport as the all and end all of a healthy holiday. A third group comes out for "eating properly."

Analysts have picked out senior citizens as a particularly important group. They can get about; they have free time and DM 160 a year pensions.

Although they look for security and comfort in their travels they like to have things to do.

Tourism for young people, equally an important target group, extends from tours for teenagers to inter-rail tickets, valid for 24 countries in Europe and North Africa with reductions of between 25 to 40 per cent.

These young people are welcomed in the traditional holiday countries of Europe not as the hitch-hikers of today but as the tourists of tomorrow.

Italy, Spain, Switzerland, Austria, Yugoslavia and Greece all had lavish stands at ITB. Last year these countries had to contend with a strong competitor — Turkish tourism.

Turkey is up and coming as a holiday country on the tourist map. Representatives on the Turkish stand assured everyone who would listen that the days of overbooking were past. Hoteliers who do overbook are severely penalised.

Far East holiday centres were presented colourfully and lavishly. The Sri Lanka stand had a dome of golden silk, although the former Ceylon is paying for the political unrest in the country.

South Africa, whose stand was a replica of a whitewashed Cape house facade, is also being hurt by the political situation. Thailand, on the other hand, is doing well.

Because of the drop in the US dollar the Americans, once more at ITB with a stand, expect a flood of foreign tourists...

A question mark hangs over Egypt because of the recent riots there. Lebanon and Iran have both disappeared from the tourist map.

Critics of tourism had a place at ITB. A "Group for New Travel" and several associations calling for "less hectic tourism" have appeared.

They do not plead for two years for travel, as do the left-wing Alternatives, with a sloop tank and tent in a brightly painted bus, but concentrate on regions endangered by mass tourism.

They call for an understanding of the local people and culture and are against building ski lifts and second and third holiday homes that disrupt the countryside.

They appeal for tourist planning that includes local people and officials affected.

Liselotte Müller  
(Mannheimer Morgen, 4 March 1986)

A Düsseldorf secretary who was continuously pestered by a male fellow-traveller on a package tour through Russia and China has been refunded DM 1,900 by the tour operator.

She and the travel agency came to this agreement in a Bonn court.

During the eleven-day trip to Peking, that cost DM 5,600, the 41-year-old woman had to share a double room with the man, married but travelling alone.

He tried to make passes at her whether drunk or sober.

She said that she continuously whispered erotic words in her ear instead of leaving her alone to sleep.

During the day the man bragged about his alleged amatory conquests to

the other holiday-makers. Her complaints to the tour guide were ignored. He said that he had been given a list of the tourists travelling alone by the Bonn travel agency, one man and one woman.

The secretary rejected an offer of a single room for which she was to pay a surcharge of DM 100 a night. She didn't see why she should pay.

She said she couldn't afford that much. She simply didn't have money. All her savings had been used up for the trip.

She could not leave the tour because the group was travelling as a group visa.

The woman put before the large package of love letters to the man. For weeks after the trip he had written to her.

To recover from the damage she suffered on her Far East tour, she had to visit a psychotherapist on her return and his fees were costing her fortune.

Katja Blankenburg  
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, Cologne, 11 March 1986)

## Hotels want cash with booking and higher cancellation fees

Hotel guide inspectors say hoteliers are keener on prepayment of bookings and less prepared to waive cancellation fees when visitors don't show up.

This point, made in the latest Varta Guide, a popular German good food and hotels guide, is confirmed by hoteliers themselves.

Lawyer Christian Ehlers, head of the Düsseldorf-based North Rhine-Westphalian hoteliers' association, regards this as a normal and necessary business attitude.

Both are referring to prepayment in hotels and to cancellation fees.

The Varta people report that prepayment is increasingly often insisted on before receptionists will hand over the room key.

Hotels would like to demand a cancellation fee for guests who book but do not show up. West German hotels are up to everything to make money.

From when a booking is made hotels are not very trusting. When making a telephone reservation more often than not the traveller has to give his telephone number and frequently his full address.

Companies making reservations during a fair have to do so in writing or by telex.

If a family makes a booking of several weeks' duration in a holiday resort in this country a deposit is demanded.

Hoteliers maintain that in the past guests who made reservations by telephone generally speaking did not turn up.

Hotelier Horst Pfister, who has a holiday hotel in Würselen, said: "If the weather is not so good, then grandmother dies."

Guests without luggage are treated with suspicion, of course.

Herr Vormann spoke of a warning service in which hoteliers alerted each other about doubtful guests. "This has been a lot recently," he said.

It is unlikely that in the future demands for prepayment before a room is offered will be eliminated in West Germany. The competition for guests is too great.

Herr Ehlers points out that hotel operators are as hard as nails and demand 80 per cent of the booking price. Vacant hotel rooms are a product that cannot be sold again.

Herr Ehlers said that "prepayment is a matter of course abroad. It is important for us now."

Just how and when hoteliers ask for prepayment varies and depends on the competition.

Volker Roehrsheim of the Hotel Rhein-

park Plaza in Neuss has very strict long-term bookings are confirmed writing after a deposit has been paid.

If the room is not taken up the guest is liable for the total price again.

In explanation of these conditions and that losses affected not only the accommodation side of the hotel but the restaurants and bars.

Credit cards are most welcome. Düsseldorf Hilton. They are a form of prepayment without cash.

They have been in common use long time in the USA, and are common in many European countries.

Do hotel managers worry that a guest might leave without paying his bill?

Herr Braune of reception at the Düsseldorf Hilton said: "It would be nice to say that does not happen more."

But the times when long-stay guests with enormous bills could leave without having forgotten to pay, are long past.

The average stay in the Hotel Plaza is 3.5 days so the chances of running up a large bill are limited.

Despite many reservations Mr Braune does not generally demand payment from all guests.

He said: "Germany is especially known for its hospitality and we do not want to lose that."

Wolfgang Vormann of the Günne Hotel in Düsseldorf, said: "We trust guests a lot," bearing in mind international usage.

When a guest registers at the hotel there is a "face check." Then it is decided whether prepayment should be demanded or not.

Guests without luggage are treated with suspicion, of course.

Herr Vormann spoke of a warning service in which hoteliers alerted each other about doubtful guests. "This has been a lot recently," he said.

It is unlikely that in the future demands for prepayment before a room is offered will be eliminated in West Germany. The competition for guests is too great.

Herr Ehlers points out that hotel operators are as hard as nails and demand 80 per cent of the booking price. Vacant hotel rooms are a product that cannot be sold again.

They call for an understanding of the local people and culture and are against building ski lifts and second and third holiday homes that disrupt the countryside.

They appeal for tourist planning that includes local people and officials affected.

Liselotte Müller  
(Mannheimer Morgen, 4 March 1986)

## Tour operator makes unusual damages award

She said she couldn't afford to pay that much. She simply didn't have money. All her savings had been used up for the trip.

She could not leave the tour because the group was travelling as a group visa.

The woman put before the large package of love letters to the man. For weeks after the trip he had written to her.

To recover from the damage she suffered on her Far East tour, she had to visit a psychotherapist on her return and his fees were costing her fortune.

Katja Blankenburg  
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, Cologne, 11 March 1986)

## ■ SCIENCE

## Giotto's space encounter with Halley's comet

Scientists all over the world hailed the European space probe Giotto's rendezvous with Halley's Comet as a major achievement.

On 14 March, at 1.03 hours Central European Time, the probe passed within 670 km (419 miles) of the comet's core.

Unfortunately the probe was unable to relay data at this point. Two seconds before reaching this point of closest contact the probe was shaken by particle bombardment.

As a result of this direct hit the probe's antennae were out of alignment with the mission's Australian tracking station.

At a distance of just over 1,000 km (625 miles) from the core the camera was destroyed by dust. It took about 25 minutes to stabilise the probe and relay data.

The dust count near the comet depends partly on which part of the nucleus is pointed toward the Sun.

Until a few days before Giotto met Halley no-one knew for sure what size the comet's core was. It can't be seen clearly from Earth.

Past estimates have been based mainly on how bright the comet is some distance from the Sun. Further away from the Sun it doesn't have a "head" of gas and dust either.

Assuming the nucleus to consist of strongly reflecting ice, it would seem to be about three to four kilometres in diameter.

The North Rhine-Westphalian hotel and restaurants association recommends prepayment in first-class hotels.

Herr Ehlers said that then guests would be more realistic about their booking arrangements.

The rule is: money first then a bed. And this has to be applied to foreign guests as well.

When a foreign guest has left the hotel there is no way of getting money out of him or her.

Herr Ehlers points out that hotel operators are as hard as nails and demand 80 per cent of the booking price. Vacant hotel rooms are a product that cannot be sold again.

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(Mannheimer Morgen, 4 March 1986)

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Kohl: Die Deutschen haben die Kraft zur Erneuerung

## ■ BOOKS

## Grass's rodent vision of Armageddon

Saarbrücker Zeitung

After George Orwell's publisher had finished reading his novel 1984, he wrote: "It's a great book but I pray to God I will be spared having to read the likes of it again."

It was one of the gloomiest visions of the future ever presented to the public.

A similar shock-experience awaits the reader of the latest novel by Günter Grass, *Die Rätin*.

Orwell, a committed English journalist and novelist, had, like Grass, no qualms about expressing his political views.

But the quality they most share is their willingness, springing from concern for mankind, to use any possible effect to illustrate to people the need for a re-examination of their ways.

This is where the parallel ends. Orwell the classical portrait of negative utopia, lets his purposive pessimism prevail with severe logic.

Grass in comparison in comparison unfolds for us 35 years later with overwhelmingly confusing impressions, a panorama of the world's impending doom.

The two main characters of the novel are the herd-worded author writing in the first person and a dainty female rat, given to him by his family as a practical Christmas present.

She lives in a cage on his desk and in the domesticity of his study he lets her inspire in him projects, articles, apocalyptic visions and enigmatic literary articles.

"She is seated next to me... she plays with and manipulates my fears, she has started to inhabit my dreams... my daydreams, my nightdreams are her staked-out territory."

In unremitting dialogue they struggle with one another. The rat argues bluntly:

"Stop she says. Men used to exist. He is a has-been, remembered for his madness. He will never again have a history. All hope is gone. You're of no importance. It was inevitable."

## International PEN congress to be held in Hamburg

About 400 writers from all over the world are expected to attend the 49th International PEN congress in Hamburg from 22 to 27 June.

Marlin Gregor-Dellin, president of the German PEN centre in Hamburg, said the congress, on the theme "Current affairs as reflected in contemporary literature," was the most important in the centre's history.

Among the foreign writers participating the best known will be Alberto Moravia (Italy), Susan Sontag (USA), and Margaret Atwood (Canada).

East Germany will be represented by Christin Wolf. The principal speaker of the opening ceremony will be Günter Grass.

The members of PEN will tackle the theme of current affairs in contemporary literature in four public meetings. They are spread over three days.



Novelist Günter Grass is here seen in self-portrait with his heroine, the Rat

With fictitious memories he tries to secure a reality whose course nevertheless ends there with the atomic destruction of mankind. The rat had been ahead of him. Past and present mix in the form of the drummer from the *Tin Drum*, Oscar Matzerath. He is now about 60, with the usual infirmities of old age, and earns a substantial living in the media.

With his support the narrator produces a video-film about dying forests in which homeless characters, out of Grimm's fairy tales, wander in desperation. The friendly, liberal Brothers Grimm timidly supervise them, casting a helpless eye on the chaos.

Moreover there is much talk of a large boat with a female crew, *Die neue Isobil*, which is cruising around the world.

They are officially entrusted with researching and quantifying the continuous increase in jellyfish.

Secretly under the guidance of an incredible talking fish they are looking for the sunken city of Vinea. Their leader is the beautiful, curly-headed Demokrit.

Günter Grass, *Die Rätin*, Luchterhand Verlag, Darmstadt, 512pp, DM39,-.

The favourite of the narrator. The city was once ruled by women and is now supposed to be a refuge for endangered people.

Miskat, an ingenious forger of Gothic frescoes in north German churches, appears out of the 1950s. Grass calls them the Phoney Fifties. The author is convinced present day malaise has its roots in that decade.

With these shadowy characters, mostly stemming from his previous work, Grass populates his bizarre fables.

"Stop she says. Men used to exist. He is a has-been, remembered for his madness. He will never again have a history. All hope is gone. You're of no importance. It was inevitable."

The dreamlike narrator receives her.

## Court orders seizure of Miller novel

Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung

More than two thousand men seized copies of Heinrich's book *Opus Pistorium* on 12/12.

They raided a Darmstadt publisher and the Gütersloh headquarters of Bertelsmann. They seized about 3000 sales outlets of book clubs.

The nationwide action resulted in a decision of the Darmstadt District Court. The judiciary justified its decision with the explanation that the book describes sex with children and is aimed at the post-human epoch.

The rats take over the wasted world after having subversively gnawed at the computer systems of the superpowers, setting off the Armageddon.

Neutron-bombed Danzig (Grass's native city and the scene of earlier novels) with its dead but preserved people forms the background of the increasingly human-like hierarchical structures of the rat empire.

In his early years he was educated and impoverished. He supplied bookseller Milton Lubowski with erotica a dollar a page. These pages were duplicated and sold privately to customers.

The books were first published in spring 1984, four years after Miller's death. This paper's literary critic described them as conveyors of pure sex.

The German-language rights were held by Rowohlt, the Hamburg publishers. The publication has caused many objections.

Surprisingly the court believed it to be the right to restrict sales of the book.

One could call it a judicial case of déjà vu. A deplorable legal battle took place 23 years ago over Miller's book.

He would seem that the whole thing he definitely started again.

The grimace of bitter humour remains the author's privilege. Hidden behind the humour waiting to bowl over the reader is the weight of the subject matter.

Despite its fascinating literary experimentation *Die Rätin* remains a heavy read.

The repetitions and variations are tiring. The text of some 500 pages has too much padding at the expense of vividness.

Scenes such as when the women in the ship hear the song of the Medusa jellyfish are of impressive power. However, every aesthetic assessment seems secondary to the doomsday prophecies of a writer of world renown.

Rowohlt, the publishers, have based their case on the claim that book is generally not considered to be pornographic.

They argue that the book's generations are sheer parodies of scene literature. In other words,

In 1963 the public prosecutor in the public prosecution of the *Tropic of Cancer* case, he is doubtless, like Orwell, an ultra-conservative thinker. Despite his progressive political disposition, Orwell came to see man as incorrigible.

Dissatisfaction with Miller's book, however, has not been limited to the *Tropic of Cancer*. But it seems questionable to deny the literary merit of the book.

Rudolf Steffen, the head of the Federal government's agency for the protection of children from harmful literature, said recently he would never undertake action against respected authors like Miller.

It is worth questioning whether Darmstadt's judiciary knew of the moment when they decided to take action against *Opus Pistorium*.

The states said that teachers in all subjects were duty-bound to give their pupils instruction in sexual matters.

Only in a few cases, however, has sex education been introduced into school curricula.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland) 14 March 1986

■ EDUCATION  
Salem School is served notice to quit

Hamburger Abendblatt

Salem, the private school on Lake Constance, is like Eton, one of the world's best fee-paying schools.

Famous alumni include Britain's Prince Philip and Munich historian Golo Mann.

The school is housed in a castle belonging to the Margrave Max of Baden, and relations between him and the school have deteriorated seriously.

He wants the school to leave his castle at the end of this year, although the tenancy agreement runs until 1999.

This is not entirely untrue. Miller wrote the book in the 1940s, but it was not entirely untrue.

In his early years he was educated and impoverished. He supplied bookseller Milton Lubowski with erotica a dollar a page. These pages were duplicated and sold privately to customers.

The margrave regards the school's present management as far too lax and liberal-minded.

He wants teaching nims for the 500 boys and girls in the school to be more precise and discipline to be stricter. As it is, from 6.30 a.m. until late evening they are kept continuously on the move.

The margrave is not particularly worried about minor details but he is upset by used matches strewn round the courtyard or a piece of toast that once was hurled from a castle window.

For years things of this sort have caused him irritation.

"I cannot have my name associated with the school with things as they are," he says.

The school, he says, is in a state of crisis and goes on to produce a long list of things wrong:

The girls dress themselves up in expensive silk clothes. Two unmarried

teachers became pregnant and carried on teaching instead of being sent post-haste away.

Wilfried Kühn, the margrave's representative, says:

"Salem is a coeducational school with boys and girls at the age of puberty."

"Teachers can't go around dicing exactly when they bid pupils. That is lacking in style."

The school administration regards the complaints as an attempt to impose discipline from outside."

Bernhard Bueb, 47, head of the school since 1974, has quite different teaching ideas.

He says: "The margrave wants the school to be an institution similar to a military academy with the accent on leadership and pressure on the pupils. I don't have much time for that."

Herr Bueb wants to educate his pupils in the conservative liberalism of Theodor Heuss, adding quite pointedly: "We do not regard ourselves as the margrave's cabinet."

He makes it quite clear that the margrave has no right to interfere in the school's economic and educational affairs.

Max von Baden has demanded the dismissal of the school's governing body and headmaster Bernhard Bueb.

These demands have fallen on deaf ears, so the margrave has resorted to terminating the school's tenancy lease.

The school's governing body is of the view that the notice to quit is not valid because there are no grounds why it should terminate the castle.

A spokesman for the school's governing body, Levin von Wulffen, said that there were no reasons why the school should not continue.

Stuttgart publisher Erno Klett said: "We are most upset that the margrave should go against the school in this way. It has such a good reputation."

President Richard von Weizsäcker is reportedly very irritated by the row, as is Lothar Späth, prime minister of Baden-Württemberg.

He is scheduled to attend the school's centenary celebrations for the birth of founder Professor Kurt Hahn in October.

An ambassador has been called in.

There is one comforting thing about it all. The margrave has obviously not broken with the school entirely. His 14-year-old son is a pupil.

Frijo of Theegarten  
(Hamburger Abendblatt, 8 March 1986)

of the course-time reduction reforms proposed by the council.

The perpetual student made fun of by the satirical magazine *Simplicissimus* is now rarely to be found in or outside lecture theatres.

The revolutionary student of the 1960s, out to improve the world, is also the exception not the rule these days.

Similarly, students who study with no particular aim in view are rare.

Early in life students now have their sights set on job prospects.

Some years ago education fanatics in this country believed that unless the student body was tripled West Germany would be reduced to the status of an underdeveloped country.

At 26 a student in Britain or France is already established in a career. It is another four years before a German student takes his or her degree.

School in Germany takes at least 13 years up to university entrance level; compared with other countries this is a record.

The budding student spends up to two years either waiting for a university place or doing national service in the armed forces or social work as a conscientious objector.

This long study period is no guarantee of quality as compared with the situation abroad, as German experts are gratifyingly coming to realise.

Strange methods of university management result in the student year often being unnecessarily shortened.

The average student's week begins in a dilatory way on Monday and abruptly ends on Friday in the manner often attributed to tradesmen and civil servants.

No work is done over the weekend and laboratories are empty. University facilities can be infinitely better utilised by extending the student year to nine months.

The Scientific Council's recommendations would mean that one million students would graduate earlier and be on the labour market earlier in life.

The majority of students are in favour

Parents belonging to the Catholic Apostolic Church have won an appeal for their two daughters not to take part in school gym and swimming lessons on religious grounds.

The parents, from Gräfing, made their appeal before a Munich administrative court.

Their religion forbids women from visiting swimming pools and wearing shorts of any kind.

The judge ruled that religious considerations took precedence over education, so upholding the idea of freedom of religion.

The Catholic Apostolic Church has very strict rules.

It rejects as modernist the developments that have taken place in the Roman Catholic Church since the Second Vatican Council.

The church's anti-Pope, Gregory XVII, lives in Spain.

He threatens church members with excommunication if women wear shorts or visit public swimming baths.

School authorities would not allow the girls to do gym in dresses for safety reasons.

(Hans Zimmermann, Hamburger Abendblatt, 5 March 1986)

dpa

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 4 March 1986)

## Sex education in sorry state, expert warns

He continues: "Many parents do nothing about their children's sex education in the false belief that schools give instruction in this touchy subject."

Professor Esser believes that about half of all teachers are not trained to give sex education.

The training others have had is in the majority inadequate, he says.

Ministers were asked to improve sex education in schools. That enthusiasm has died...

Now only West Berlin, Bavaria, and Hamburg fulfill their constitutional responsibilities.

On 21 December 1977 the Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe ruled that the Länder were legally responsible for providing basic sex education.

Rudolf Steffen, the head of the Federal government's agency for the protection of children from harmful literature, said recently he would never undertake action against respected authors like Miller.

"Sexuality is not just to do with biology, however; it also includes tenderness, love, and security. Usually no teaching is given in these areas."

Professor Esser, Cologne biologist and author of a study entitled "Training and Further Training of Teachers in Sex Education," reports:

The author, Wolfgang Schramm, is head of laboratory animal breeding and chairman of the Federal Health Office's animal experiments ethics commission in Berlin.

Whatever shape the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Bill takes as it makes its way through the Bonn Bundestag it can reasonably be expected to satisfy no-one.

Experiments on laboratory animals are basically a conflict of irreconcilable interests, so a solution satisfying all parties is inconceivable. Vivisection is also a highly emotional issue.

Both sides, animal-lovers and scientists, claim to be motivated by a sense of ethical responsibility. But when anti-vivisectionists call for a ban on laboratory experiments of this kind they don't have an answer for the consequences.

They are consequences that may affect both people and the environment.

They can withdraw to their corner, like little Jack Horner, and feel with an easy conscience how very good they are.

Doctors and research scientists cannot take this easy way out. They have a keener sense of responsibility and feel bound to bear the well-being of animals and humans in mind.

Doctors are bound by their oath to care or prevent animal suffering. If they were not to carry out an animal experiment designed to ease human suffering they would be guilty of immoral behaviour in terms of their professional code.

Is there no solution to the dilemma that help for humans can only be provided at animals' expense (and vice-versa)? Albert Schweitzer suggested one, over 60 years ago.

"Those who carry out experiments on

## RESEARCH

# Cruelty to Animals Bill is unlikely to satisfy anyone

animals or infect them to arrive at findings designed to help humans," he wrote, "cannot generally console themselves with the thought that their dreadful hardwork serves a good purpose."

"They must consider in each and every case whether there is any real need to make this animal sacrifice for the sake of mankind. They must also painstakingly ensure that pain is kept to a minimum."

So the scientist's task is to consider in every case, regardless of the objective, whether the benefit to be derived from the experiment warrants or outweighs the suffering the animal may undergo.

The greater the suffering the animal may undergo, the more painstakingly the scientist must weigh up these two points. The result, must surely, be that certain experiments ought to be banned on ethical grounds.

One would have liked to hear an authoritative German viewpoint, comparable with the one expressed by Sir Andrew Huxley, president of the Royal Society and as such entitled to express an expert opinion on animal experiments in Great Britain.

He feels animals can only be subjected to serious pain, even temporarily, in exceptional circumstances, such as research into pain.

Experiments involving serious suffering for any length of time ought to be banned once and for all. They can only

be justified, using a strictly limited number of laboratory animals, if they are the only way of fighting a dangerous new disease.

German scientists have so far sidestepped, for whatever reason, this basic issue raised by animal-lovers and anti-vivisectionists.

The Bonn government's draft of the new Bill envisages serious restrictions on experiments in which animals are subjected to suffering for any length of time.

Proof is required that the experiments are necessary for what are called "essential requirements of humans and animals, including the solution of scientific problems of outstanding significance."

Yet experts are agreed that this formula is so vague that it can be driven through with a coach and horses. It has been criticised by both animal-lovers and scientists.

The decision whether experiments on animals are scientifically necessary has so far been up to the individual scientist, al best a group of scientists.

The government agency entrusted with responsibility for authorising experiments involving vertebrate animals is usually overtaxed when required to consider "scientific necessity."

So all amendments in or versions of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Bill envisage setting up ethics commissions to advise the authorities whether experiments for which permission has been applied are scientifically necessary and can be considered ethical.

In a biomedical study, which

Continued on page 13

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Experiments on laboratory animals served the purpose of fighting disease and protecting the health of man and animals. They were governed by a wide range of legal provisions and scientific standards.

The industry was in favour of legislation currently before the Bundestag because, it was felt, the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Bill could help to bring about a further reduction in the number of laboratory animals used for research purposes of this kind.

## RESEARCH

# Test-tube babies herald Brave New World, forensic expert warns

Human embryos deep-frozen at an early stage of development survive refrigeration unharmed and fears that the cold may cause them mental harm are mere speculation.

These fears merely divert attention from the effects of an entirely different kind of cold that cannot be measured by thermometer.

It is the cold chill of the ruthlessly rational way in which embryos are managed to produce test-tube babies.

The deep-freeze technique is needed to keep surplus embryos alive. But surplus embryos do not occur by coincidence; they are stockpiled to cater for a demand.

The only known way to preserve an ovum is to fertilise it and deep-freeze the embryo. The "spare" deep-frozen

The author, Professor Hans-Bernhard Wuermerling, is head of Erlangen-Nuremberg University department of forensic medicine. He writes in connection with the birth of Germany's first deep-frozen test-tube baby.

embryo is only transplanted to the womb if the first transplant fails. So the surplus embryo leads only a surrogate existence.

The idea of deep-freezing a surplus embryo is understandable. The aim is to spare the mother a repetition of the ovum extraction procedure.

## Meteorological stations all over the world



supplied the data arranged in see-at-a-glance tables in these new reference works. They include details of air and water temperature, precipitation, humidity, sunshine, physical stress of climate, wind conditions and frequency of thunderstorms.

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## ■ OUR WORLD

## Diviners and their rods — are they scientists or charlatans?

## RHEINISCHE POST

Some people see diviners as miracle workers, others see them as charlatans. Many do not know what to make of them at all.

Diviners, with their rods and more up-to-date equipment, are people who detect mysterious earth and water radiation.

Many have shed the title diviner. They prefer to call themselves radioaesthetists or geophysicists. They also dispensed a long time ago with the old Germanic forked rod.

A multiplicity of steel and brass rods, spiral and glass pendulums, elaborate and primitive constructions are now used. 'Every diviner swears his is the best.'

This fringe science, viewed with suspicion and rejected by many scientists, has a large market.

Radioaesthetists have grouped themselves into different associations that give non-stop training courses.

There are also many divining magazines and a myriad of other publications.

Firms have discovered a demand for usable rods, and are offering nickel-

plated steel rods, forty centimetres long, from DM21.

Brass pendulums are offered at between DM21 and DM120, and rock crystal is priced at DM120.

Headaches, nausea, insomnia and even cancer can occur if people stay for long periods in the vicinity of so-called irritant zones where radiation affects them.

The causes of these illnesses, which baffle many doctors, may be underground water-currents, invisible earth-radiation and rock-clefts that the diviners can sense with their devices.

The different divining associations offer conflicting explanations for their talents.

But they all firmly believe in the existence of harmful rays from water-currents, a global-grid ('it consists of electromagnetic lines which surround the earth') and so-called clefts or dislocations.

These are either chasms containing gases or the intersection of two geological strata. Both are considered dangerous.

Diviners believe the intersection points of the underground current and radiation presents the greatest danger. 'If you sleep on one you will become ill,' they say.

Claims for the discovery of new phenomena are regularly made. Some have laid claim to a diagonal global-

grid, to Curry-rows and to several others. There is however no scientific proof of any of these phenomena (see critical report below). Two diviners who operate differently with their knowledge were visited. They are Herrmann Ewingmann, 74, from Dortmund, who has been probing houses and firms for 30 years, and Josef Schildt, 64, who has been researching for a year and wants to write a book about his findings. Ewingmann discovered his gift accidentally 30 years ago: 'Many have

been unaware of it,' he says. At that time there was a water shortage in Dortmund and garages could not use the scarce water for their customers' cars.

During the emergency he remembered his grandfather and how he used a rod to decide where to place his pigs, horses and cows. 'I picked up a rod and straight away found an old spring,' he recalls.

He trained at the Eberbach Geological Research Centre. Since then Ewingmann, now a 74-year-old pensioner, has been investigating nationwide. In universities, stores and industrial concerns for invisible radiation.

'I use three different rods. I find water with the tubular one. The brass one finds the global-grid and the steel rod finds clefts,' he explains.

For a several-hour house inspection Ewingmann charges about DM200. The price includes scale-model plans of the individual rooms.

He also draws and explains the exact course of the radiation, and says how best to rearrange beds to sleep well.

'I don't advertise. I rely on my reputation for bringing clients to me,' he says.

A woman from Düsseldorf says: 'We are very pleased with Herr Ewingmann. As soon as we moved into the house we sent for him.'

She continues: 'We made our beds mobile with small castors and we have been free of problems ever since.'

The diviner vouches for the theory's soundness. He says he can detect with his rod the infected areas of a person who for years has slept over a radiation-area.'

He has received many thank-you letters. A family of five writes:

'We thank you wholeheartedly. Since you were with us we have been able to sleep well again and the children have improved at school.'

Herr Ewingmann predicts people known to make mistakes due to lack of self-control (auto-suggestion), especially when selling radiation-pressors as a sideline.

Even good diviners have



One man and his rod: a radioaesthetist tracking those invisible rays

## What others say

A spokesman for the Max Planck Radiation Institute in Mülheim says divining is humbug. 'People about earth radiation when they are think of anything else.'

He says there are many different kinds of radiation known to science such as X-rays, ultra-violet rays, electricity.

But earth rays have yet to be scientifically verified. 'They can't be a principle be ruled out but are highly improbable,' he says.

Other scientists support this view.

They call divining charlatanism, mythical nonsense or leg-pulling. They say the possible side-effects of such force are not scientifically provable.

Radioaesthetists are very critical of each other. There are many black sheep among them. One diviner wrote in a specialist magazine about the 'poverty of radioaesthetists.'

'Even upon-minded people feel the image is bad, and diviners have only themselves to blame.'

Water-diviners of the old school often claim to have special knowledge of other kinds of divination.

Younger diviners are prone to make mistakes because they have been inadequately trained.

Manufacturers make and sell devices to suppress interference.

The diviner vouches for the theory's soundness. He says he can detect with his rod the infected areas of a person who for years has slept over a radiation-area.'

Patients are told they can only be sure of a cure if they invest in equipment.

Even good diviners have

known to make mistakes due to lack of self-control (auto-suggestion), especially when selling radiation-pressors as a sideline.

The Hamburg production must be seen by 250,000 people this year if it is to make money.

Cats has played to full houses in London since 1981. In the first year of the show's run it made DM14m.

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make inspections only once a week,' he said.

'When I myself tried with the rod it did not budge. Herr Ewingmann explained that 'you either have it or you haven't.'

A year ago the wife of Dr Josef Schildt, an economist from Meerbusch, near Düsseldorf, developed breast cancer. Dr Schildt turned to divining for help.

The doctor drew his attention to

the house, and the patient's literature and began to experiment himself.

'They are responsible for four cases of depression and two suicide attempts in this house.'

He had to put the beds on which

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of depression and two suicide attempts in this house.'

He is now experimenting with copper

and lead plates to neutralise the radia-

tion.

'I don't know whether screening has

harmful side effects, because it does, after all ionise the air. I hope to be able to change the charge artificially.'

'The first breakthrough will be when

we can measure that. Then, the world

and doctors will pay attention.'

Jose Macias

(Rheinische Post, Düsseldorf, 8 March 1986)

## Luchter hand

POB 1780, D-4450 Nauwied, Federal Republic of Germany

Edited by Dr Ernst Schmacke, a loose-leaf work in two files, currently totalling about 2,000 pp., DM 198, updated refill pages at present cost 25 Pf. each. Publisher's order No 10 800.

The editor of the 'Big 500' is a man of industry who here summarises date, facts and addresses in an ideal and up-to-the-minute Industrial fact-Index.

It lists in precise detail:

— company names/addresses/line of business/parent company

— world turnover/export percentage/balance sheet total

— three-year turnover review of company/performances

— payroll/share capital/reserves/property and equipment/holdings/cash

— in-hand orders/stocks/working capital/available capital/available credit

— dividends/profits per share/investment

— industry in which active/parent/holdings/overseas/branches/foreign branches

— membership of associations and management boards with biodata and fields of responsibility

— index of companies and individuals

The 'Big 500' listings are based mainly on company turnover. All economic independent branches are included equally in turnover terms are included.

So are a list of companies that were hard to find in 1984.

Some are to be promoted to the ranks of the 'Big 500' in 1986. The picture of West Germany's leading companies would be incomplete without banks and insurance companies; they are separately listed.

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No. 1220 - 30 March 1986

## THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

30 March 1986 - No. 121

## SHOW BUSINESS

Successful pop opera *Cats* is poised to put Hamburg on the musical map

## DIE ZEIT

Kurz estimates that *Cats* will run in Hamburg for a minimum of six years, which, he admits, is a run more common in America than in Germany.

Friedrich Kurz, who is to produce *Cats* in Hamburg at a cost of ten million marks with an advertising budget of one million marks, hopes to capture an untapped market with his production.

He is convinced that the entertainment industry will be one of the highest growth rate sectors in the 1990s.

*Cats* is blatantly commercial. Stella Theater Produktion GmbH, recently listed in Hamburg's register of companies, is a subsidiary of the British company Really Useful Group (RUG) also involved as copyright-holder. RUG handles most of the musicals that Webber has written.

Andrew Lloyd Webber, famous for *Jesus Christ Superstar* and *Evita*, has signed contracts for his highly successful musical *Cats* to be produced in West Germany.

Kurz, who is to produce *Cats* in Hamburg at a cost of ten million marks with an advertising budget of one million marks, hopes to capture an untapped market with his production.

They are also forbidden to accept any other work without prior approval from Stella.

According to the contract the performers must get permission from Stella before they can travel outside the Hamburg area. They cannot take part in sports such as riding, football or tennis. Lawyer Jipp says: 'Contracts of this sort are a kind of slavery. Stella is taking advantage of the job situation to ruthlessly produce the musical as a strictly and exclusively commercial venture.'

Hamburg's Arts Senator, Helga Schuchardt, has had to come to terms with the tough business methods of those involved in the musical. Her department did all it could a year ago to attract *Cats* to the Operettenhaus.

Paris, Amsterdam and Stockholm tried to sign up *Cats*. But the musical's managers wanted to bring the show to Hamburg — on their own terms. These were that the Operettenhaus was made available free of charge and for an unlimited period.

Franz Schuchardt's department accepted these terms. In addition the department sold it would take over the Operettenhaus's running costs. This means that the Hamburg authorities will have to pay out DM50,000 a month.

In 1981 the theatre, in Hamburg's red-light district, was completely renovated at a cost of DM21m.

Senator Schuchardt obviously thinks the DM50,000 worth it for otherwise the theatre would have become a cultural white elephant.

By attracting *Cats* to Hamburg it is hoped that the city can re-establish its name as a city for musicals after the failure of *Große Freiheit Nr. 7*, starring West German country-singer Freddy Quinn.

Hamburg lawyer Helmut Jipp regards the contract conditions offered by Stella to the dancers as outrageous.

The lucky ones have been offered contracts for the run of the show with a year's notice.

Hamburg lawyer Helmut Jipp regards the contract conditions offered by Stella to the dancers as outrageous.

The musical is based on T.S. Eliot's *Old Possum's Book of Practical Cats*. Friedrich Kurz is 37. He knows all about the razmatazz of show business. At 18, hungry for adventure, he went to the United States. He studied drama, earning money to keep himself as a professional footballer, ski instructor and finance broker.

Now he wants to make money with *Cats*. He and his partner are very confident, for they have been able to get together about 40 West German backers without any trouble, each committed to putting up DM300,000 to stage the musical.

He says that they were the kind of people who knew that things were changing in Germany and that they had to adapt.

He refers to his neighbourhood: 'Many people here suffer from cancer or have had heart attacks, because they live above an enormous water current.'

He explains: 'I know where allergies, headaches and cancer come from. If only doctors would listen!'

He refers to his neighbourhood: 'Many people here suffer from cancer or have had heart attacks, because they live above an enormous water current.'

He uses welding wires instead of rods. They cross when they are over these areas of radiation.

He had to put the beds on which they are responsible for four cases of depression and two suicide attempts in this house.'

He is now experimenting with copper and lead plates to neutralise the radiation.

'I don't know whether screening has harmful side effects, because it does, after all ionise the air. I hope to be able to change the charge artificially.'

'The first breakthrough will be when we can measure that. Then, the world and doctors will pay attention.'

Jose Macias

(Rheinische Post, Düsseldorf, 8 March 1986)

Herr Hiebl, who was associated with the Munich Olympics, feels sure *Cats* will get Hamburg talked about over Europe.

He said that until now it had been hard to market Hamburg, way up north, any further south than the Lüneburg Heath.

*Cats*, he hopes, will alter all that. The musical could attract a few hundred thousand more tourists to Hamburg.

For this reason Hamburg-Information is getting deep into the publicity for the production. Herr Hiebl said: 'We advertise *Cats* and *Cats* advertises us.'

More than 600 travel agencies in Switzerland, Austria, the Benelux countries and Scandinavia have applied to Hamburg-Information for its 'Happy Hamburg Programme,' giving details of trips round the port, shopping and an evening at *Cats*.